

THE HERALD.

"Here comes the 'Herald' of a noisy world, with news from all Nations."

BY WHITE, EVERSON & Co.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1839.

VOLUME XLV, NUMBER 12.

WIDOWS.

Of the Revolution, married before the close of their husbands' military services, may receive, under the act of Congress of July 4, 1838, the same pensions to which their husbands would have been entitled, respectively, under the act of June 7, 1832. The benefits of the act of July 4, 1838, are extended to widows of all revolutionary officers and soldiers, whether they have married again, or not, provided they are now widows. Also, widows of such officers and soldiers as continued in service until the 3d of Nov. 1783, and were married before that day, are equally entitled.

Jan. 1, 1794. Widows of officers and soldiers married before this day are entitled to five years' pension, from 1st March, 1838; and, in proportion, when their husbands have deceased, since 1st March, 1838, under their acts, and all others, attended to by the subscriber.

J. GOVE.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling House, Lot, and Blacksmith Shop, situated in the village of Castleton. The House is new, two stories high, built of brick and well finished off, inside and out. The out buildings are also new and convenient. Any person wishing to engage in mechanical business will find it a pleasant location—and business enough.

For further particulars enquire of the premises.

JOSIAH N. NORTROP.

Castleton, Jan. 18, 1839.

N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with me, are again invited to call and settle immediately.

A CHANCE FOR A GOOD BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the Far West, offers to sell the Farm on which he now lives, situated in Moonbush, one mile south of the village of Mechanicville, and about the same distance from Smith's Factory, containing about 165 acres of land, mostly under improvement, well adapted to tillage or grazing, with a good new dwelling house mostly finished, a barn 32 by 66 feet, dairy house, wood house and other out buildings in good repair. Said Farm has been successfully improved as a dairy farm for several years past, and has acquired the reputation of the best in the vicinity, and contains a large share of arable land easily tilled, warm and sweet. If a sale of the Farm be effected, I will also sell the stock on the same, consisting of one span of Horses, 10 Cows, 2 Yearlings and a small flock of Sheep. A chance equally favorable for a man of moderate capital seldom presents itself. An indisputable title will be given. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

TIM. P. GARFIELD.

February, 25, 1839.

NAILED RODS. K. B. BURT & MASON have just received Horse Nail Rods, Horse Shoe Iron and Band Iron, Also, 20 sacks Liverpool Salt; and Turke Island Salt, for sale low.

Rutland, Feb. 22, 1839.

Alanson Dyer.

AS reason to feel grateful for the liberal patronage of her town, received from his regular customers, and the public. But he still begs leave to remind them, that they may not forget, that he still holds on to the old establishment, and continues to keep the very choicest of stock, and the best of workmen at

Boots and Shoes.

of all kinds and of all descriptions, under and fine, men's and women's wear. And he pledges himself that he will sell, of equal quality, as cheap if not even more reasonable, than those who are encouraging foreign manufactures in preference to those in their own neighborhood.

Then again, there is this advantage in patronizing our own manufactures—when they don't prove good, they can claim and obtain deductions.

With all these considerations, the said Dyer has reason to flatter himself that not only his old customers will stick by him, but he will have a great many excellent new ones, full of cash, ready to buy good and cheap; so that with his usual industry and punctuality, he may not only live, but thrive.

Hark ye, further. Don't forget that "punctuality is the life of business."

Rutland, Feb. 23, 1839.

To Drovers and Dairy-men.

THE Subscribers have now and will keep on hand, during the Spring coming; Cows, and other Cattle, to sell in lots to suit purchasers. Located as we are, near the line, and having tolerable free intercourse with Her Majesty's subjects, we can purchase to better advantage than strangers—and will sell at a small advance, or assist purchasers for a reasonable compensation.

JOSEPH ROUNDS JR.,
CALEB ROYCE, Jr.

Richford Mills, Feb. 23, 1839.

NORTHERN CLOVER SEED. Imported *RUTA BAGA* and *SUGAR BEET SEED*, 2,500 pounds. *SMOKE HAM* and *SHOULDERS*; 30 Barrels *MESS PORK*; 500 pounds nice *LARD*, in small Kegs for family use; *FLOUR*, Turke Island *SALT*, and a good stock of *DRY GOODS* and *GROCERIES*, for sale by

MEACHAM & DANA.

Castleton, Feb. 21, 1839.

PELTS AND POT METAL. BURT & MASON want 1000 Sheep Pelts, and 20,000 Pot Metal and Scrap Iron.

Rutland, Feb. 26, 1839.

COPAL VARNISH of superior quality, for sale by BURT & MASON.

Rutland, Feb. 28, 1839.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the Probate Court for the district of Rutland commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

JOHN FULLER,

late of Pittsfield, in said district deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands in offset thereto; and six months from the 4th day of February, instant, being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the house of Joel M. Fuller, in Pittsfield, on the first Mondays of April and August next, from 10 o'clock until 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

W. R. BLOSSOM, J. Commissioners.
DANIEL GOWE, J.

Dated at Pittsfield, this 16th day of Feb. 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day given to my son, his time and liberty to transact business for himself, and I shall neither claim his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

EBENEZER GATES.

Middleton, Feb. 16, 1839.

STATE OF VERMONT. Remembered that District of Rutland, ss. In and for said District, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1839.

A copy of the last will and testament of Cushing Burr, of Ashley, in the county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, deceased, duly showed and proved in the Probate Court for the county of Middlesex aforesaid, being presented that the same may be filed and recorded in this court.

It is ordered that notice be given, by the publication of a copy of this order in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland, three weeks successively, as soon as may be, to all persons concerned to appear on the first Monday of April next, if they see cause, and contest the filing and recording of said will.

A true copy.

F. W. HOPKINS, Register.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Extract from Gov. Everett's Address before the Mercantile Library Association.

USES OF CAPITAL.

When we hear persons—condemning accumulations of capital employed in manufactures, we cannot help saying to ourselves, is it possible that any rational man can desire to stop those busy wheels—in paralyze those iron arms—in arrest that falling stream, which works while it bubbles? What is your object? Do you wish wholly to deprive society of the fruit of the industry of these innumerable but untiring laborers? Or do you wish to lay on aching human shoulders all the burdens which are so lightly borne by these patient metallic giants? Look at Lowell. Behold the palaces of her industry, side by side with her churches and her school-houses, the long lines of her shops and ware-houses, her streets filled with the comfortable abodes of an enterprising, industrious, and intelligent population. See her fiery Sampsons roaring along her railroad with thirty aden cars in their train. Look at her watery Goliaths, not wielding a weavers beam like him of old, but giving motion to hundreds and thousands of spindles and looms. Twenty years ago, and two or three poor farms occupied the entire space within the boundaries of Lowell. Not more visibly, I had almost said not more rapidly, was the palace of Aladdin, in the Arabian tales, constructed by the Genius of the lamp, than this noble city of the arts has been built by the genius of capital. This capital, it is true, seeks a moderate interest on the investment; but it is by furnishing to all who desire it the cheapest garment ever worn by civilized man. To denounce the capital which has been the agent of this wonderful and beneficent creation—to wage war with a system which has spread and is spreading plenty throughout the country, what is it but to play in real life the part of the malignant sorcerer in the same Eastern tale, who, potent only for mischief, utters the awful spell which breaks the charm, heaves the mighty pillars of the palace from their foundation, converts the fruitful gardens back to their native sterility, and heaps the anodes of life and happiness with silent and desolate ruins?—Form, from the first, a large conception of the character of the liberal and upright merchant. Regard him as one to whom the country looks to sustain her honor in the hour of trial; to uphold her public establishments, to endow her charities, to be the father of her orphans; as one whom no success will make ashamed of his vocation; who will adorn his days of prosperity with moderation and temper; and hold fast his integrity, though fortunes turn to ashes in his grasp.

ANOTHER TAME OF BEASTS.—The *Marseilles* print, Le *Semaphore*, publishes the following miraculous piece of news from Tuscany, which attracts the attention of most of our Parisian cotemporaries:—"We are here all in astonishment, since the arrival from Columbia of the American vessel at Bostard. It has brought Senor Martin Ootaya, his son Pamela, and a racer of a new description, which Senor Martin has succeeded in taming with wondrous dexterity. This racer is a condor of the Cordilleras, of enormous size, the two extremities of his extended wings is thirty-two feet. He has been rendered so gentle and tractable, that Martin Ootaya's son uses him as a horse, gets upon his back, and to the astonishment of all, flies with him to an immense height. Young Pamela manages him as easily as a horse by means of a little stick with a steel point. His first ascension took place yesterday at noon. He rose from the Palace d'Armes, and at a certain elevation young Pamela stood up and saluted the Leghorn people by waving his handkerchief. He next got astride of his steed, and they disappeared in a trice. They reached Florence in twelve minutes, and were back in the evening. The boy was the bearer of certificates from the Florence authorities. Every body hastens to see the condor, the price of admittance being two francs."

AFFECTED TITLES.—A most barbarous taste for titles has, from time to time, exhibited itself among authors. Some works have been called, 'Matches lighted by the Divine Fire,' and one 'The Gun of Penitence,' a collection of passages from the fathers is called 'The shop of the Spiritual Apothecary.' We have 'The Bank of Faith,' and 'Six-penny-worth of Divine Spirit.' One of these works bears the following elaborate title—"Some fine Baskets baked in the oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet Swallows of Salvation." Sometimes their quaintness have some humor. One Sir Humphrey Lind, a zealous puritan, published a work which a Jesuit answered by another, entitled 'A pair of Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Lind;' the doughty knight retorted by 'A Case for Sir Humphrey Lind's Spectacles.'—Some of these obscure titles have an entertaining absurdity; as 'The Three Daughters of Job,' which is a treatise on the three virtues of patience, fortitude, and pain. 'The Innocent Love, or the Holy Knight,' is the description of the ardors of a saint for the Virgin. 'The sound of the Trompet' is a work on the day of Judgment, and 'A Fan to drive away Fleece,' is a theological treatise on Purgatory.

Some forty years ago (the self-styled Lord) Timothy Dexter made the following order in writing on an eminent bookseller in Boston:

Newburyport, &c.

"Sir—I want you to send me five hundred dollar with the handsomest Bucks (books) you've got, as I am prodigious fond of latin."

TIMOTHY DEXTER.

"The First in the East."

His Lordship was forthwith furnished with a splendid library of the "handsomest bucks" to be found in Boston.

The whole number of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, is 720,625. Total increase last year, from December 1837 to December 1838, 59,572.

THE HERALD.

For the Rutland Herald.

MR. ENRON. Moral, as well as political changes, make strange bedfellows. The unexampled revolution of public sentiment in regard to the use and traffic of ardent spirits, has placed the decided, open and uncompromising enemies of this evil into a strange and anomalous juxtaposition to the vendors of Rum. They are made by this transposition to be the main prop that supported the system. They are the rum-seller's principal allies. They are made to play a part (and laughed at for playing it, too) age, the principal part in this inhuman tragedy. It is the position they now occupy to this traffic, that mainly, if not alone, sustains it. Upon their shoulders this world of iniquity may be said to rest. They stand in the strange attitude of men attempting to stay, to roll back a tide of evil, wretchedness and ruin, and hoisting the flood-gates that open these sluices of abomination upon the land. They would do anything to stop the progress of the plague, but are the efficient agents in bringing in the pestilence. They are with one hand attempting to arrest the consequences of evil, and with the other opening Pandora's Box from which they flow.

Do you ask, sir, how this is? By asking a few questions I will endeavor to show you. I do not say that they prove to demonstration, to mathematical certainty, with logical correctness what I have advanced; but they come so near, that Temperance men, at least, should look to it. And that for two reasons:—One, to rid themselves of the loud and repeated charge of inconsistency, which is hanging like a millstone around their necks; and the other, to ask themselves whether they can allow themselves to be the apparent if not real abettors, aiders and coadjutors in this unholy business; whether they should not wash their hands of all or any participation in it; and whether, if they, to a man should do so, it would not do more, than all things else combined, to hasten the downfall of this Moloch—nay, be the destruction of this Hydra; except perhaps here and there a head that might continue to shoot out its venom, from mere spite; or from an obstinacy as insignificant as it would be contemptible. But to the questions.

Has not the change in popular feeling been so great, in regard to the use of all intoxicating drink, that no merchant, unless from mere self-will, would invest his capital in ardent spirits, (with other merchandise,) if he knew that he could only rely upon the patronage of those who are in the habit of using it?

Could he live merely by selling Rum? Could he, by selling Rum and other merchandise to Rum-drinkers only? Would any man attempt, at this day, to support himself and family by selling Rum (without merchandise) if he knew, to a moral certainty, that all opposed to the use and traffic of it, would, to a man, act consistently and decline giving him, from principle, any part of their patronage?

If that large, wealthy and influential class of our citizens who are openly and decidedly opposed to this traffic should unanimously abstain from giving their influence and patronage to those now engaged in it, would they not, except perhaps, here and there a solitary case, banish Rum with all its "kith and kin" from their premises? Would not even those who now sell it covertly turn their Rum barrels into the street and make a "clean breast" of it?

What then, sir, supports this business? Is it the custom of Rum-drinkers? No. There is not a rum-selling merchant in the county that would bring in even Rum, much less other merchandise, however great a stickler he may be for constitutional and inherent rights, merely for this class of men. What is it then that enables our rum-selling merchants to "do the State this service?" Is it not the patronage of those, who have vowed to "taste not, touch not, handle not?" Is it not the profits paid by them on other merchandise that enables those engaged in this traffic to continue the vending of that which is "the greatest curse the world rolls under?"

Are not the enemies, then, to this traffic made to be its principal supporters? And if the co-partnership was existing between the FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE and our RUM-SELLING MERCHANTS should be dissolved, would not the main obstacle that now obstructs the progress of temperance be overcome? When then shall this "Holy Alliance" come to an end? When will the friends of temperance present to their Rum-selling colleagues their only alternative; either to abandon this unholy traffic, or permit them to withdraw from the union.

O. F. Q.

XXVth CONGRESS, 3d SESSION.

We referred to the President's Message in our last on the subject of the Boundary Controversy. We now submit

The Message.

With a sketch of the debate in the Senate of the United States, on presenting it to that body. The Message was accompanied by summary Documents—some of which we annex.

To the Senate of the United States:

I lay before Congress several despatches from His Excellency the Governor of Maine, with enclosures, communicating certain proceedings of the Legislature of that State, and a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State, made by my direction, together with a note from H. S. Fox, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the answer of the Secretary of State to the same.

It will appear from those documents that a numerous band of lawless and desperate men, chiefly from the adjoining British Provinces, but without the authority or sanction of the Provincial Government, had trespassed upon that portion of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which is watered by the river Aroostook, and claimed to belong to the State of Maine; and that they had committed extensive depredations there by cutting and destroying a very large quantity of timber. It will further appear that the Governor of Maine, having been officially apprised of the circumstance, had communicated it to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such provisions, in addition to those already existing by law, as would enable him to arrest the course of said depredations, disperse the trespassers, and secure the timber which they were about carrying away; that in compliance with a resolve of the

Legislature, passed in pursuance of his recommendation, His Excellency had dispatched a land agent of the State, with a force deemed adequate to that purpose, to the scene of the alleged depredations, who, after accomplishing a part of his duty, was seized by a band of the trespassers, at a house claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Maine, whether he had repaired for the purpose of meeting and consulting with the land agent for the Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed as a prisoner to Fredericton, in that Province. Together with two other citizens of the State, who were assisting him in the discharge of his duty.

It will also appear that the Governor and Legislature of Maine, satisfied that the trespassers had acted in defiance of the laws of both countries, learning that they were in possession of arms, and anticipating (correctly as the result has proved) that persons of their reckless and desperate character would set at naught the authority of the magistrates, without the aid of a strong force, had authorized the sheriff, and the officer appointed in place of the land agent, to employ, at the expense of the State, an armed posse, who had proceeded to the scene of these depredations, with a view to the entire dispersion or arrest of the trespassers and the protection of the public property.

In the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which has grown out of the occurrence, and is likewise herewith communicated, the former is requested to recall the armed men advanced into the disputed territory for the arrest of trespassers, and is informed that a strong body of British troops is to be held in readiness to support and protect the authority and subjects of Great Britain in said territory. In answer to that request the Provincial Governor is informed of the determination of the State of Maine to support the land agent and his party, in the performance of their duty, and the same determination, for the execution of which, provision is made by a resolution of the State Legislature, is communicated by the Governor to the General Government.

The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in calling upon the Governor of Maine for the recall of the land agent and his party from the disputed territory, and the British Minister in making a similar demand upon the Government of the U. States, proceed upon the assumption that an agreement exists between the two nations conceding to Great Britain, until the final settlement of the boundary question, exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The important bearing which such an agreement, if it existed, would have upon the condition and interests of the parties, and the influence it might have upon the adjustment of the dispute, are too obvious to allow the error upon which this assumption seems to rest to pass for a moment without correction. The answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox's note, will show the ground taken by the Government of the United States upon this point. It is believed that all the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments upon this subject has already been communicated to Congress, and is now on their files.—An abstract of it, however, hastily prepared, accompanies this communication. It is possible that in thus abridging a voluminous correspondence, commencing in 1825 and continuing to a very recent period, a portion may have been accidentally overlooked; but it is believed that nothing has been taken place which would materially change the aspect of the question as therein presented. Instead of sustaining the assumption of the British functionaries that correspondence disapproves the existence of any such agreement. It shows that the two Governments have differed not only in regard to the main question of title to the territory in dispute, but with reference also to the right of jurisdiction, and the fact of the actual exercise of it in different portions thereof. Always aiming at an amicable adjustment of the dispute, both parties have entertained and repeatedly urged upon each other a desire, that each should exercise its rights, whatever it considered them to be, in such a manner as to avoid collision, and ally, to the greatest practicable extent, the excitement likely to grow out of the controversy. It was in pursuance of such an understanding that Maine and Massachusetts, upon the remonstrance of Great Britain, desisted from making sales of lands, and that the General Government from the construction of a projected military road in a portion of the territory of which they claimed to have enjoyed the exclusive possession; and that Great Britain on her part, in deference to a similar remonstrance from the United States, suspended the issue of licenses to cut timber in the territory in controversy, and also the survey and location of a railroad through a section of country over which she also claimed to have exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

The State of Maine has a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge of the exigency of the occasion, calling for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lt. Governor of N. Brunswick been correctly advised of the nature of the proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring, on his part, any resort to force. Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence to the exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that, to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers, acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the contiguous Governments during the pendency of negotiations concerning the title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangement as to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain has been found heretofore sufficient for that purpose, and I believe will prove so hereafter, if the parties on the frontier, directly interested by the question, are respectively governed by a just spirit of conciliation and forbearance. If it should be found, as there is now reason to apprehend, that there is, in the modes of constraining that understanding by the two Governments, a difference not to be reconciled, I shall

not hesitate to propose to Her Britannic Majesty's Government a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction, by means of which similar difficulties may in future be prevented.

But between an effort on the part of Maine to preserve the property in dispute from destruction by intruders, and a military occupation by that State of the territory, with a view to hold it by force, while the settlement is a subject of negotiation between the two Governments, there is an essential difference as well in respect to the position of the State, as to the duties of the General Government. In a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Gov. of Maine, on the 1st of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the Federal Government to bring the controversy to a termination, and designed to apprise the Governor of that State of the views of the Federal Executive, in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the Federal Government to do all in its power to effect the settlement of the boundary question were fully recognized, it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object amicably, than by another arbitration, or by a commission with an umpire in the nature of an arbitration; and that in the event of all other measures failing, the President would feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the government of Great Britain, to refer the decision of the question to a third power. These are still my views upon the subject, and until this step shall have been taken, I cannot think it proper to invoke the attention of Congress to other than amicable means for the settlement of the controversy, or to cause the military power of the Federal Government to be brought in aid of the State of Maine, in any attempt to effect that object by a resort to force.

On the other hand, if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by them, by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself bound to consider the contingency provided by the Constitution as having occurred, on the happening of which a State has the right to call for the aid of the Federal Government to repel invasions.

I have expressed to the British Minister near this Government a confident expectation that the Agents of the State of Maine, who have been arrested under an obvious misapprehension of the object of their mission, will be promptly released; and to the Governor of Maine that a similar course will be pursued in regard to the agents of the Province of New Brunswick. I have also recommended that any militia that may have been brought together by the State of Maine, from an apprehension of a collision with the Government or people of the British Province, will be voluntarily and peaceably disbanded.

I cannot allow myself to doubt that the results anticipated from these representations will be seasonably realized. The parties more immediately interested cannot but perceive that an appeal to arms under existing circumstances, will not only prove fatal to their present interests, but would postpone, if not defeat, the attainment of the main objects which they have in view. The very incidents which have recently occurred will necessarily awaken the Governments to the importance of promptly adjusting a dispute, by which it is now made manifest that the peace of the two nations is daily and imminently endangered. This expectation is further warranted by the general forbearance which has hitherto characterized the conduct of the Government and people on both sides of the line. In the uniform patriotism of Maine, her attachment to the Union, her respect for the wishes of the people of her sister States, of whose interest in her welfare she cannot be unconscious, and, in the solicitude felt by the country at large for the preservation of peace with our neighbors, we have a strong guarantee that she will not disregard the request that has been made of her.

As, however, the session of Congress is about to terminate, and the agency of the Executive may become necessary during the recess, it is important that the attention of the Legislature should be drawn to the consideration of such measures as may be calculated to obviate the necessity of a call for an extra session. With that view, I have thought it my duty to lay the whole matter before you, and to invite such action thereon as you may think the occasion requires.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, 26th February, 1839.

Mr Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, rose and made some remarks preliminary to a motion to print 20,000 extra copies. The subject was one on which all parties should act in concert. However much we might disapprove of the internal policy of the administration, yet it was incumbent on him to say that, in this matter the course of the Executive had been wise, manly, and patriotic, and he gave it his warm support and approbation. He would not discuss our title to the territory in dispute, for that was settled by the unanimous decision of both Houses of Congress at the late Session. The only question was, whether we should maintain or abandon our rights. Our soil had now been invaded on a frivolous pretext. He alluded to Gov. Harvey's letter, and characterized it as gasconading and insolent. He deprecated a war with Great Britain, for its consequences might extend very widely, and perhaps lead to the seizure of Cuba; but let the war begin or end where it might, the honor of our country was to be maintained at all hazards.

Mr Evans of Maine, followed and spoke at length on the subject. He did not wholly approve of the message, as he thought the day for legislation had passed by. He supported the measures taken by Governor Fairfield, and said they met with the true approbation of the people of Maine. He a history of the whole affair, and declared Maine had been trifled with by the general government, and that her rights and interests sacrificed to its "neglect and pusillanimity."

Mr Howard then rose and submitted a resolution from Maine, to